

# American Farmer



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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## THE HENRICO COUNTY, (Va.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have before noticed the Fair of this enterprising Society, and as the subjoined Report besides being an earnest of the zeal which influences and animates its members, contains in a small compass much good sense and practical advice, we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. The reader will perceive that the Henrico Society, not content with the light to be found within the range of their own immediate neighborhood and county, appointed a committee to visit the fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, recently held at Albany, in order that the improvements and plans there to be found, might be seen, reported upon, and adopted if found worthy of approval. The faithful and able manner in which the Committee discharged its duty, is evident upon the face of their report, to which we commend the reader.

*Report of Wm. Miller, Esq., delegate from the Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to the New York State Society, held at Albany, on the 27th September last.*

This being a State Society, it was expected a considerable display of Stock and other articles would be made. The show of cattle, of all kinds, and sheep, was very good—also, ploughs and cutting boxes. The horses and hogs were nothing to boast of. There were many other articles. I saw nothing there that was equal to the edge tools and grates of Richmond. I would here remark, that the ploughs used North, will not suit us as well as the ploughs made in Virginia.—I also consider Messrs Botts and Burfoot's cutting box far preferable for our population, being much stronger than any I ever saw. And permit me to call the attention of our mechanics to the importance of economizing their labor and expenses, so as to afford articles as cheap and as good as can be had at the North. And I would solicit my brother farmers to give our own mechanics the preference; for, it has become more important than ever, since we have lost the advantage we formerly had over the North, in getting our wheat to market earlier than they do.

A farmer, in New York, informed me that he began to thrash wheat in two days after he commenced cutting. This they are enabled to do by having such a small hoe crop. The custom of many of the farmers North is to hire a man to cut and put his wheat in dozens, and he has nothing to do with it. In that way, they can commence getting out their wheat immediately, and get their wheat to market as early as we can, although our wheat may be ten days earlier than theirs; for, very few of us can thrash, until we have done our wheat and oat harvest, and then we have a large field of corn and tobacco to work over. At least this is the case with most of us. A market for the early delivery of our wheat at the South, was considered a great advantage.—Having lost that it becomes us to look around us and see what we can do to supply its place—and I can see nothing that is more likely to accomplish that desirable object, than that we should use all the economy we can, and support our own manufacturers and mechanics, and make every thing we can at home. When we have come to that, our expenses will be so small, if we should fail in a crop or pen, we would

not be thrown much behind hand. We certainly have had enough to convince any considerate people, that it is great folly for us to have such a great desire to make haste to be rich, for, how many in attempting to catch the shadow have lost the substance! This making haste to be rich, I apply more particularly to the farmer. Any reasonable man, as a farmer, ought to be satisfied to improve his land and his other property while raising his family, and make a small surplus, which may be easily accomplished by a good farmer, after he has his farm properly arranged. To achieve which, I do not think can be done more effectually, than by following the footsteps of our Northern brethren. Our population does not prevent us. It is but a few years ago that one would be laughed at if he talked of improving his land, and at the same time make a large tobacco crop; for in lower Virginia the cry was, our forefathers had worn out their lands making tobacco—and the idea was that this was the natural consequence of raising tobacco; but that idea has passed by, and some of our large tobacco-makers are our most rapid improvers. And so I consider there is nothing wanting, but a good resolution to pursue the same course, and successfully, that others have done well with. For, if you say, I will wait until my neighbor tries it, and if he succeeds, I will follow on, success will never attend you; for, let me tell you, this plan is not to be entered into this year, and its effects to be seen at once; but you must have patience and perseverance, and you will see the benefit of the change. We have every one of us tried our own plan, and we nearly all have failed.

Let us now foster and sustain our own Society for the purpose of coming at the best method, and then let us all pursue the same system, as near as we can, as they do at the North. I saw not a farm, but was laid off into 8 and 12 separate lots—say from 2 to 20 acres each—and when the produce of these small lots is stated, it cannot be doubted for a moment but that the plan is a good one. I viewed six or eight farms in Pennsylvania—and I will here give the produce of two: First, Adam Teller lives 1 mile from Lancaster—he has a farm, containing 40 acres, divided into 8 fields: 1 in corn, 2 in wheat, 1 in rye, 1 in oats, 2 in hay, 1 in pasture.

5 acres in corn,	300 bushels is the product.
10 " wheat,	340 " " "
5 " oats,	300 " " "
5 " rye,	100 " (this crop has failed for several years.)
10 " hay,	30 tons.
5 " pasture.	

40 Martin Myers, 1½ miles from Lancaster, has 200 acres cleared land.

30 acres in corn,	50 bushels per acre,	bus. 1500
40 " wheat,	30 " " "	1200
30 " oats,	50 " " "	1500
60 " hay,	3000 lbs. "	lbs. 180,000
40 " pasture.		

Their farmers universally pursue the same system; every field is separated by fences. Corn, then oats, then wheat, then rye, then they sow clover and timothy; they fallow one oat field, and one clover field for wheat, and they apply their manure to their wheat land, either ploughing it in or harrowing it with the wheat. They use lime and plaster freely. So far are we behind the North in our improving system, that I consider we are fast asleep; and from what I learned whilst at the North, I concluded if we did not rouse one another, not many years would pass by before the Northern people would do it, and call upon us as unjust stewards, to surrender our homes to those that would give a better account of

their stewardship. The population of the North are very restless, and will emigrate wherever they can better their condition. Already some of them are making the experiment, by purchasing a large tract of land near Alexandria. I can draw no more appropriate comparisons of the two sections of the country, than by comparing Virginia to a miser, who locks up all the gold, or as Mr. Adams says, selling a portion of her patrimony for her yearly support; while New York puts her's out at compound interest. I have not made the calculation, but if any one will take the trouble to do it, I venture the prediction, that we buy more than we sell. Can we, as Virginians, sit with our hands folded, and be content with such a result? I call on every true hearted Virginian to rouse, and make one bold and vigorous effort to replace the Old Dominion in her proper rank amongst her sister States; and I know nothing better to accomplish this desirable end, than to diffuse among our people education and farming knowledge. —To make a trial, I suggest that the Society direct their Executive Committee to engage the services of a Committee of Five, whose duty it shall be to ascertain upon what terms they can procure a suitable farm and a suitable man to take charge of the same, and also how many will send their sons to be taught practically the knowledge of Farming. The North has commenced; let us not be behind in that as we are in every thing else. How different from Richmond, are the cities of the North. Nearly all of them the land nearly joining them is in small farms and gardens. The owners of and around Richmond, had better give away half upon condition that it is improved, than let it remain as it is.—It is a subject of great importance to the citizens of Richmond and county of Henrico. Land lying waste in 6 miles of such a place as Richmond, where there is a market for every thing that can be made sufficient to employ two thousand laborers and support a population of ten thousand, and yet you find people leaving it, and going to the West, seeking in new, distant and unhealthy situations, new homes. Let any one get a small farm near Richmond, live in such a house, and deny themselves the comforts, as they would have to do in the new States, and the difference in proof would be very trifling. Our whole system of farming will have to undergo a change—for, I am well convinced, no man, from the resources of his farm, can make it rich under the three field system.—If he can retain its fertility it must be done by great skill and industry. Is it not important that every one who shall be satisfied of that, should forthwith make a change? Five fields may do, but eight is better. For a few years there would be a falling off in the crops, but the rapid improvement would soon give to him a greater yield. Suppose a man has 300 acres of land in cultivation in three fields, one in corn, one in small grain, one in pasture, it requires ten hands and six horses. Well he divides his land into six fields, one in corn, one in oats, two in wheat, one in clover, one in pasture, (for it is useless to sow clover and then graze it down,) it would then require six hands and four horses, to cultivate the farm. The four hands may be hired out, and the proceeds applied to the improvement of the farm for a few years; and then there would be no need of it; for the increase of the crops would be so rapid, that the six hands would make more than the ten formerly did. One great saving is in the division of crops—the two crops reduced, whilst the others increased. It is a common saying in Virginia—we have too much land; that is not the defect. We cultivate too much in corn, that does not produce enough to feed the hands and horses.—Let us make crops that are less exhausting and feed with less corn, for we all know that land exposed to the sun is not gaining any strength, whilst land covered over with a sod is increasing daily. I saw one other thing that ought to interest the farmers near



Richmond, and that was five drovers from the western part of Virginia. I said to them, why did they not drive their cattle to Richmond? They said it was too easy to glut the market. Says I, "It is larger than York of Pennsylvania." "We don't sell our stock to the butchers, we sell to the farmers, and they sell to butchers." Why cannot we do so too? I will warrant, if the farmers will buy and feed the stock from the drovers, the butchers will not buy one from them, but look to the farmer. Then the farmer converts his hay into manure, and gets paid for it also. If the farmers are not prepared for that, they are prepared to feed the stock for the butcher, furnishing the hay at a less price than they would have to take at market. —The North are much better calculators than we are, and whatever they find to their interest, they do—and this subject has received their deliberate consideration and approbation.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.  
ON THE USE OF MULES.

The advocates for the use of mules are about to do disservice to their cause, and play the game of *multicaulus* again, to their manifest injustice. That they are valuable animals for many purposes, none who have been accustomed to them will deny; but that they should be seriously recommended for the use of the gentleman's carriage, is about as preposterous as to make pies of the leaves of a plant now so universally held in contempt, and for no defect of its own, as it has done more than its judicious friends ever promised for it. I believe that to substitute four mules for horses, on a farm where two or three of the latter are kept, would be found very convenient and profitable; for, while in heavy ploughing, the whole number might be used to great advantage, three would be found more powerful than many a pair of horses on a less tenacious soil, when the spare beast could be made to perform divers other services, such as hoe-harrowing, for which the mule is peculiarly well suited; in a cart made small and light for the purpose; with a light harrow, and indeed in many other ways, by which the team of three might be kept at the plough: while the whole number in a light and board-wheeled wagon, is the most perfect team that can be imagined. The food necessary for a good pair of horses would be sufficient, with a little additional coarse feed, for four mules; while their strength, agility, and lasting qualities, would be far greater on a farm, than a pair of horses under any circumstances, and quite equal, in some, pair for pair—a circumstance of very great importance in the despatch of business.

During the last year I have had my attention drawn very forcibly to this subject, by witnessing the services performed on a large estate in Delaware, a late purchase of Dr. Noble, of Philadelphia, by a set of four mules of superior strength and agility; they have been mainly engaged hauling marl from a pit about two miles distant, and the loads which these animals walk away with four times a day, is a caution to many of us, who boast of a good team of horses. I often meet them on the road, cheerful as larks, sleek as moles, and handy and nearly as intelligent as human beings: never sick, never sorry, but up to everything, even if it be a little mischief at leisure times—such, for instance, as eating up their mangers, or gnawing a hole in the sides of their stalls, when nothing better to do, but always most happy when usefully employed; and as proof of this, when the two shaft animals are let out of their stall to water on a Sunday morning, they will walk away and put themselves in their places at their own wagon, which they know from others, and stand ready for action, although without harness. The mule is proverbial for uninterrupted health for a long length of time, some say for forty years; and while the horse is in many situations a delicate and costly animal, requiring extra food, attention and warm shelter when at extra work, the mule takes all as it comes; is always ready and willing, and with kind and gentle treatment, as tractable as the horse, with far more sagacity and spirit. I remember, some time ago, seeing a fine mule on the farm of Mr. Thomas Redman, at Haddonfield, drawing the cultivator between rows of high corn, and no horse could have done it in a style that he performed it; gliding between the crop touching on neither side, and walking about four miles an hour, his small feet making scarcely an impression on the land, and turning at the ends of the rows in about half the space required for a horse.

At the farm of Dr. Noble, I have lately witnessed a triumph of the Prouty plough, that I could but think you would have been happy to see, as I find that to you the

people of this part of the country are indebted for its first introduction. In the hands of the doctor's tenant, Mr. James Bones, it was making such work as astonished us "natives." To be sure, he had a noble pair of horses, and he, himself, is one of nature's noblemen; but the way in which he turned up and over a clover sod, with a crop on it about so high as the knee, was by no means slow, which you will believe, when I say I was informed that with a single pair of horses, he had ploughed two acres and a half a day! I call this a triumph, for it ought to be known that Mr. Bones had at first a strong prejudice against the Prouty, or centre draught plough, being in favour of the Miles plough, which he had used for seventeen years, and become perfect in the management of it; but so soon as he had witnessed the superior manner in which this plough cultivates the soil, he had strength of mind to change his opinion, and strength of body to execute his purpose, in a way which scarcely any one else can imitate. Let me add, to Mr. Bones we are indebted for a fair and satisfactory trial of the Prouty subsoil-plough in the cultivation of corn, in which he left two lands unstirred in the subsoil to see the difference; and there the difference is indeed so great, that it has been said a blind man can perceive it, by the touch; it is so much taller and stouter on the parts that have been subsoiled—but this is digression.

I am, therefore, in favour of the adoption of mules for farming purposes, and believe that their introduction would, in a great measure, supersede the use of oxen; as many of the advantages promised in the use of the latter, would be found in a mule team, with others, far outweighing; their use in hot weather, for instance, and their convenience and adaptation for all kinds of work to which the horse can be applied; about as easily kept as the ox, and much less liable to accident and sickness than either, with an agility and perseverance in some kinds of labour which would outstrip both—which is quite sufficient, without making carriage horses of them! but ours is indeed, a go ahead country.

Middletown, Aug. 26th, 1842.

Translated for the New Gen. Farmer from the German.

CHANGE OF SEED.

By Professor Sprengel, of Gottingen.

Occasional change of seed, is unquestionably of the highest importance in agriculture. Observant farmers have doubtless remarked that, though all possible pains be taken to secure the best and most perfect seed again, it is generally more advantageous to procure a supply from some other and distant section of country.

In the year 1811, I obtained a parcel of *multicaulis* rye from Friedland in Bohemia—a celebrated rye district, having a clay soil. This rye thus brought a distance of 21 miles, was sown in a sandy soil, rich in humus, which had been manured by ploughing in a green crop of vetches. It vegetated well, grew astonishingly, and attained a height of from 9 to 9½ feet, with heads proportionably long—measuring from 9 to 10 inches, and containing from 115 to 120 grains each. In the ensuing fall I sowed some of the rye thus produced, on a soil of similar character and equal quality, manured as before by turning in a crop of vetches. The stalks, however, scarcely attained a height of 7 feet—which was the more remarkable, as, in the summer of 1812, the season being peculiarly propitious, all the other rye in the vicinity was unusually tall. When sown again, the following season, this rye produced stalks averaging only 5 feet high; and the heads were proportionably shorter and less productive, in each year. The deterioration of this rye was rendered the more obvious, as, in the year 1812, I procured some fresh seed from the original locality; seeded it on land of similar quality, after plowing in vetches as before, the stalks of which grew to the height of from 8 to 8½ feet—contrasting strongly with the more stunted growth of the other.

I have experienced similar results in the cultivation of buckwheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and flax. With us, the stalks of Indian corn, also, from seed imported from the southern part of the United States, attain a height of 15 or 16 feet, the first year; but the product of the second seeding will not exceed 10 feet in height; and in the third year, it will not be taller than our domestic corn.

On many soils a frequent change of seed appears to be essential, for various reasons. It is undoubtedly true that the seed can only produce a vigorous and perfect plant, when its germ is adequately developed; and it is equally certain that such a development can result only

from a proper commixture of the ingredients of a soil, aided by the influence of the climate, season, &c. But the success of the plant is determined also, in a great measure, by the kind of nourishment afforded to its earliest germs and radicles. Hence, when seed grain, having a perfect germ, is supplied seasonably and in due proportions, with those substances which contain, in an assimilable state, the peculiar *pabulum* or nourishment which the infant plant needs, it will grow vigorously, and flourish permanently to maturity if the soil continue subsequently to furnish a proper supply of the requisite food. A field recently manured with fresh stable dung, it is well known, will not produce good seed grain; and hence it is probable that the good or bad quality of seed grain depends on the presence or absence of certain ingredients of soils. Grain grown on land recently manured with animal dung, contains, according to Hermbstadt, more *gluten* than that grown on lands not so manured; and where the land was manured with sheep dung, the grain produced is peculiarly rich in gluten, because this kind of manure contains an abundance of the nitrogen essential to its formation. Now such grain is probably unsuited for seed, precisely because it contains too great a quantity or proportion of gluten, whereby the starch of the seed grain is too suddenly decomposed. Whereas, were a less proportion of gluten present, the starch would be gradually converted into sugar—the earliest food required by the developing germ. We may, therefore, conclude that, in general, all grain is unsuited for seed if it contain a very large proportion of gluten or of other nitrogenous substances capable of converting starch rapidly or suddenly into sugar. But in grain intended for breadstuffs, this over-proportion of gluten is a very desirable quality; because the more of it any grain contains, the better it is adapted for producing flour—gluten being among the most nourishing substances.

Experienced farmers know it to be very advantageous to sow, in a sandy soil, rye grown on clayey or aluminous upland. The reason appears to be this, that the rye from the clay soils contains only the due proportion of gluten. On the contrary it is found to be improper to sow rye from rich, moist bottom lands on sandy soils, because the seed contains such an over-proportion of gluten as to convert the whole of the starch suddenly into sugar, and the sugar as suddenly into other substances not congenial to the germinating plant. Sandy soils in general do not furnish good seed grain, inasmuch as such grain is deficient in certain substances—as lime, magnesia, &c.—essential, nay, indispensable, to the perfect development of the germ. That sugar does, in fact, play an important part in the germination of seeds and the first development of the plumule and radicle, is manifest from the fact that all the minugia seeds, parsley, carrot, &c., germinate better if steeped for a few days in a solution of sugar or in a diluted syrup. But though sugar is unquestionably of great importance in the germination of seeds and in the earliest development of plants, I do not maintain or assert that the successful issue of the process is the effect, exclusively, of the substance. On the contrary, I am convinced that to secure a propitious result, the presence also of alkalies, sulphates, and chlorides, in due quantities and proportions, is absolutely requisite.

There are soils which imperiously require an annual change of seed. But it is, in most cases, sufficient to procure a supply from places in the immediate vicinity, or not more than three or four miles distant—a circumstance which the principles above indicated will serve to explain.

Climate also has a very conspicuous and important influence on the quality of seed grain; and experience teaches that, for seed, such grain is best suited as was grown in a colder region or district. Chemical analysis shows that such grain contains a smaller quantity of gluten than that grown in warmer climates. Wheat from the North of Europe contains much less gluten than that from the southern coasts of the Mediterranean.

The deterioration of grain, so as to become unfit for continued seeding, I have most frequently observed in oats. But I remarked, in every instance, that the soils which produced bad seed oats were deficient in lime, magnesia, or some other substance or ingredient requisite to the full development of the germ. Oats invariably become unfit for seed if sown in soils deficient in lime or potash; and chemical examination shows that good seed oats contain much lime and potash. Now, though we may, from these and similar circumstances, deduce in part the reasons why a change of seed is oftentimes necessary, it



is not to be denied that, for the full elucidation of this matter, more numerous experiments and observations are desirable. Probably results highly satisfactory could be arrived at if good and bad seed grain, as well as the soils on which they respectively grew, were subjected to accurate chemical analysis.

The great benefit resulting from frequent changes of seed, is particularly striking in the culture of flax; it being well ascertained that seed imported from Russia is greatly superior to that of domestic growth. Russian flaxseed, though commonly an ill-looking, unpromising article, invariably produces a much longer stalk and fibre than native seed, apparently much better. That climate, likewise, in this case, exerts an important influence on the due proportionment and admixture of the ingredients of the seed, may be considered certain. But what the ingredients really are which contribute to, or effectuate, the growth of flax from Russian seed, remains to be ascertained.

Again, by means of seed grain, climate may in some sense, and to some extent, be transferred from one to another. Thus, if we sow, in a colder climate, seed oats from a warmer district, where oats ripen early, the plant will, in its new locality, mature at an earlier period than the domestic oat, though not so early as in its native region.

Finally, it may be considered as an ascertained fact, that soils chemically ill constituted, require the most perfect and best seed grain. A judicious selection will, in such cases, very materially increase the quantity of the product—the difference being in some cases not less than fifty per cent.

#### TO PREVENT WEEVIL FROM DESTROYING CORN, &c.

As the season for gathering and housing corn is near at hand, permit me, who have had some experience in the culture and keeping of that great article of food so necessary for the support of man and beast in America, to give you my mode of preserving it from the depredations of weevil.

My practice is this: In the first place, I have removed from the corn house all the old shucks, blades, cobs, &c., of the crop of the previous year among which there are many weevil; then have the floor of the crib washed well with water, which drives all or the greater part of these destructive insects from the crib; then to every load in the shock thrown into the crib I apply one quart of fine salt, well sprinkled over the load after it is thrown into the crib. When another load is gathered and thrown in, another quart of salt is applied in the same manner, and this is repeated during the process of hauling and housing. The expense is trifling; the labor of doing it small; and the time consumed not more than a minute or so for each load. The salt, say half a bushel at a time is thrown into a tub or some vessel sufficiently tight to hold it; this vessel is placed in one corner of the crib, from which the quantity for each load can be conveniently taken as wanted and scattered over the corn. My direction to the slave, whose business it is to scatter the salt, to "sprinkle it evenly over every part and salt it well."

The idea of salting corn to prevent the depredations of the weevil, was taken some ten or twelve years ago, from an agricultural work, the title of which is not now recollected. Since that period I have adopted the practice annually; and from this experience of ten or twelve years am confident that the method entirely prevents injury to the corn in the crib by that destructive insect, except to some of the outside ears, which the salt does not reach. My corn in July and August, and as long as it lasts, is as free from injury by weevil as on the day it was housed.

Salt is not only used by me in preserving my corn, but I also use it when stacking my rye and oats, sprinkling a pint or so to every two or three courses of sheaves when stacking. Though I never heard that oats were injured by weevil, yet they are very destructive to rye and wheat. The latter article I have not succeeded in raising; I have no doubt, however, but that it can be preserved in the same manner, from injury, by that insect.

Independent of the great benefit of preserving grain in the manner above described, the salt preserves the straw and shuck sweet and sound, which will be more readily eaten by mules and horned cattle, and are no doubt by this process rendered the more healthy and nutritious.

Western Farmer.

CH. B. GREEN.

**STRAW FROM RUSTED WHEAT.**—We give the subjoined communications from a farmer of long experience. We

cannot vouch for his philosophy, which is certainly ingenious enough, and may be well-founded; but his facts are valuable; and a small amount of facts well authenticated by observation and experience, is worth a load of theories. We wish our experienced and respected correspondent would let us hear from him again on various subjects, which must have come within his observation; and we beg him when he sends us another valuable communication, not to tax himself with the postage.—Ed.

MR. COLMAN—In the number of the New Genesee Farmer for September, you ask the opinion of farmers in regard to feeding cattle with straw from rusty wheat. I have had some experience in that way. Let us first inquire what occasions wheat to rust. It is generally supposed the occasion is from a sudden flow of sap to the head at a certain stage of its ripening, which causes the straw or bark of the straw to burst near the heads, and the sap flow out, and drying on the stalk, it forms the rust. Now this sap is the most nourishing part of the straw, and makes or fills the berry. Flowing on the outside of the straw and drying there, will it not increase the nourishment of it?

At this time, there is very little wheat raised in the valley of the Connecticut; but formerly, when the country was new, there was considerable; large quantities were exported. It sometimes rusted. I always found that cattle ate this rusty straw much better than that which was bright, which led me to suppose that it was better feed; and why should it not be, if it has that which would have filled the berry if it had flowed to it, dried on the stalk? I verily believe that those who have found their cattle injured when fed on this straw, on farther investigation, may account for the injury in some other way.

Shrunk wheat threshes with much more difficulty than plump; much of it cannot be readily threshed out; and when there are large quantities thrown out daily, the cattle picking out these heads, they may be over fed; or this wheat may be put up in too green a condition and become rusty in the mow, which would entirely change the nature of it.

How this may be, I cannot say, but for myself I had much rather have the straw of shrunk wheat when well secured, as feed for cattle, than that which is bright. We never keep cattle wholly on straw.

FROM A FARMER OF CLAREMONT, N. H.  
Genesee Farmer.

**CARE OF FRUIT TREES.**—It should be generally understood that good large and fair fruit cannot be had without the most diligent cultivation, and every farmer should practice accordingly. The ground should be carefully stirred around every fruit tree, and about an eighth part of a common buck of good compost placed about each large tree this fall; and in view of the great number of facts disclosed in relation to the effect of salt and saltpetre, we cannot withhold our belief that these articles, in a limited quantity, should be constituents of this compost, together with alkaline substances. Every farmer should give as much attention to his orchard, as to the cultivation of his corn or any other crop on the farm, for by so doing, he will derive a greater profit from his labor.

Most farmers in the country entirely neglect the cultivation of their orchards and abandon their trees to the tender mercies of insects; and to such slender support as they may derive from the unaided soil. What would become of their other crops if treated in this way?

Be assured, nothing pays better for the most careful and diligent cultivation than fruit trees. Without it you have a very limited quantity of mean and worm-eaten fruit, not half of it fit for the market or winter's use.

Do not let the young trees which you transplanted last spring about your lots be browsed by your cattle—take good care of them and manure them well and you will find your reward.

We recommend the far more diligent cultivation of your orchards. These are some of the sources from which you are to derive the most money from the least labor.—Boston Cultivator.

**MILKING COWS.**—The owners of cows should pay particular attention to milking. Children must not be trusted with this business, and there are many grown people who never milk well though they have been brought up to the business.

If you would obtain all the milk from the cow you must

treat her with the utmost gentleness; she must not stand trembling under your blows nor under your threats. She may at times need a little chastisement, but at such times you need not expect all her milk.

Soon after the bag has been brushed by your hand and the ends of the teats have been moistened a little with milk it flows in rapidly and all the veins or ducts near the teats are completely filled. Then it must be drawn out immediately or you will not get the whole. You must not sit and talk—you must not delay one moment if you would have all the cow is then ready to yield.

The udder should be moved in every direction at the close of milking, and the hands may beat it a little in imitation of the beating which the calf gives it when he is sucking. An expert milker will make the cow give one quarter more in butter, than a majority of grown milkers will.

One season, at Framingham, we kept four cows in the home lot; there was but little difference in the quantity of milk given by each. We had a very steady hired man of 40 years of age; he had carried on a farm in New Hampshire and had always been used to milking; but he was so slow the cows had no patience with him.

We milked two of the cows and he the other two, and we were but little more than half as long as he in milking though we got the largest mess by about one quart. On our remonstrating that he did not draw out all the milk, he said his cows would not yield so much as those milked by us.—We then made an exchange; he milked our two and we milked his.—In three weeks time the case was reversed; our mess exceeded his by nearly one quart. He never failed to strip his cows to the last drop; but his intolerable moderation prevented his obtaining what an active milker would have done.

Young learners may practice on cows that are to be soon dried off. They should be taught at first how to take hold of the teats and they will remember it; but how common it is to let each child choose his own mode of milking! Learners should know that the hand should be kept very near the extremity of the teat, if they would milk with ease. The left arm should always press gently against the leg of the cow; for if she is inclined to kick she cannot, with any force; she cannot strike an object that leans against her; but if she raises up her foot, as she often will when her teats are sore, the milker will be ready to ward off and keep it from the pail much better than when he sits far off from the cow.

If heifers are made tame and gentle by frequent handling when they are young they are not apt to kick the milker; their udders should be rubbed gently before calving; it is quite as grateful to them as carding. But if they are suffered to run wild till after they have calved they cannot be expected to be gentle when you first attempt to milk them.—They often acquire bad habits and are not broken of them through life.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

**ICE HOUSES.**—It has often been matter of astonishment to us that more of our farm houses are not provided with this valuable appendage. The cost of constructing them is very trifling, as the builder can do all "within himself," and at seasons when there is necessarily little else of consequence to occupy his time.

When convenient, the location of the ice house should be in the cellar where it will be doubly convenient from the ready facilities it affords for preserving milk, butter, &c., during the summer, all of which articles are greatly improved, and often times preserved by ice, when, without it, they would be liable rapidly to deteriorate, or perhaps spoil.—Nothing can be more simple than the *modus operandi* of constructing them. A hole, of the capacity desired, is first excavated in the bottom of the cellar, from five to six feet deep, and the bottom covered with stones of a small size after the fashion of paving, and over which when completed, and the interstices filled with clean fine sand, is superinduced a stratum of boughs, either of spruce or fir. The sides are then lined with the same material, as is also the top, which is formed of cross-work with an opening, two feet square in the side or centre to subserve the purposes of a door. Into this depot the ice should be introduced in square cakes, of a uniform size, in order that they may occupy less room.—The whole process, it will be seen, is very simple, and the expense of constructing and filling up, when the materials are at hand, necessarily light. A farmer informed us recently that he had in one season saved more than three times the cost of his ice house in the articles of milk and meat.—Maine Cultivator.



# THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

*Baltimore County Agricultural Society*—Agreeably to public notice the Society met at Govanstown, Nov. 2d, when *Richard Frisby, esq.* was called to the chair, and *Jeremiah Yellott, esq.* appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected officers of the said society for the present year:

**JOHN RIDGELY**, of Hampton, *President*  
*Vice Presidents.*

Genl. JOHN SPEAR SMITH,	HORATIO HOLLINGSWORTH
Genl. THOMAS E. STANSBURY	Col. JOSEPH JAMISON
WILSON M. CAREY	JOHN WETHERED
Col. NICH. M. BOSLEY	ROBT. A. TAYLOR,
Hon. J. T. H. WORTHINGTON,	GEORGE LAW,
Hon. JAMES TURNER	HARRY CARROLL.

*Treasurer*—JAMES HOWARD.

*Corresponding Secretary*—H. C. TURNBULL.

*Recording Secretary*—J. B. H. FULTON.

*Executive Committee.*

JAMES CARROLL, JR.	JUDSON M. DUCKETT,
DAVID STEWART,	THOS. J. HILLEN,
THOMAS T. GORSUCH,	W. GOVANE HOWARD,
EDWARD RIDER,	HENRY M. FITZHUGH.
WM. JESSUP,	

*A hint in time*—Would it not be well for the officers of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, to issue their list of premiums for the next Fair, forthwith, in order that our farmers may have timely notice to prepare themselves as competitors—and would it not be well for the committee on Farms to take prompt measures to get up such a spirit of rivalry as would ensure numerous competitors.

*Prince George's County Agricultural Society*—We learn from the Upper Marlboro' Gazette, of the 3d instant, that this society commenced its second annual exhibition on the previous day; that "the number of persons in attendance with choice stock, agricultural implements, articles of domestic manufacture, product, &c. exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the society." The meeting was to be continued the next day, when the several committees would report their awards of premiums and certificates, and when an address would be delivered by *W. W. W. Bowie, esq.* of whose ability to do the subject justice, the editor speaks in terms of high commendation. We rejoice to be thus assured of the brilliant success which has attended the exertions of the farmers and planters of this patriotic old county, to advance the interests of husbandry, and regret that our engagements prevented us from carrying our intentions into effect, of being present to witness the proud triumph of the most glorious of all human arts, which we are sure we should have beheld, at an exhibition gotten up and sustained in the midst of a people so distinguished for public spirit, intelligence and enterprise, and so rich in all the elements of agricultural prosperity.

*Upper Mississippi Agricultural Society*—This association held its first Cattle Show and Fair on the 5th & 6th of Oct. just past, at Galena, and from the official account transmitted to us, we are gratified to perceive that it went off to the entire satisfaction of its founders and friends. The company on each day was numerous, and the displays of stock, vegetables, grain, fruits, products of the dairy, and of household manufactures were such as to gratify every one, as they furnished evidence not only of the deep interest which has been awakened in Upper Mississippi in behalf of agriculture, but of the ability of the farmers and planters to provide the necessities and comforts of life, without being dependent upon foreign supplies. Mr. Seth Partridge, to whom the premium for the best cultivated farm was awarded, we perceive raised a hundred bushels of corn and 360 bushels of potatoes to the acre, products which would give him a passport to the

character of a good farmer any where. A Mr. Geo. Shattuck, exhibited 3 cabbages, respectively weighing 24, 26 and 29 lbs. When one reflects that Galena, the town where this fair was held, is but of recent origin, and the surrounding country but little older in its settlement by its present occupants, the improved condition of the husbandry, and the zeal manifested, speak volumes in behalf of the industry and enterprise of the people of that region of country.

*Interesting Experiments*—The following interesting details of experiments made on the lands of Knock, near Largs, in the spring and summer of 1841, by Mr. Wilson, were furnished to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, Scotland. They were made on a piece of three year old pasture of uniform quality, of about 200 falls, old Scottish measure, divided into ten equal lots, which treated as follows, produced the undermentioned quantities of well made hay:

Lot.	Produce per lot.	Rate per acre.	Increase per acre.
1. Left untouched,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2. 2½ bbls Irish quicklime added,	420	3360	
3. 20 cwt lime from gas house,	602	4816	1456
4. 4½ cwt. wood charcoal powder,	651	5208	1848
5. 2 bushels bone dust,	665	5320	1960
6. 18 lbs nitrate of potash,	693	5554	2184
7. 20 lbs nitrate of soda,	743	5936	2576
8. 2½ bbls of soot,	819	6552	3192
10. 100 gallons of ammoniacal liquor from gas works, at 5 degrees of Tweddell's hydrometer,	874	6776	3416
	945	7560	4200

The value of the application was 5s. for each lot, or at the rate of 12 per acre. All the articles were applied on the 15th of April, 1841, and the grass cut and made into hay in the following month of July.

Such experiments in testing the relative value of manures are of intrinsic value, which value is greatly increased by the facility of obtaining such as may prove of greatest efficacy, where the expense is not disproportionately great. The results of each of the several kinds tried in the present instance are truly astonishing, and go to show how much additional value may be given to the grass crop by attention and care in providing the plants with the proper nutriment, in quantities corresponding to their respective wants.

*The Crops of Maine*—The editor of the Maine Cultivator, in a very able article, reviewing the crops of the state of Maine, remarks, that taking all the crops into the account, the state has never rewarded the husbandman with a more bountiful harvest than she has done the present year. The grass crop, owing to drought, was cut short from 20 to 25 per cent.; yet the deficiency has been more than made good by the abundance of meadow hay, straw and roots. Wheat, for the first time for several years past, has nearly escaped the ravages of the weevil, and large quantities have been raised, nearly or quite enough with the corn and rye, probably to bread the state: their Corn crop has been respectable, large enough to show the folly of depending upon other states for this part of the staff of life. More than 100 bushels of sound shelled corn has, in numerous instances, been raised to the acre. Oats and Barley are better filled and heavierkerneled than last year. Large harvests of Beans have been gathered. Of Apples there is enough, and as to Potatoes there are more than the farmers know what to do with. It is a consoling reflection to the editor, that

"Maine can keep the jaws of her hardy sons and daughters a wagging for a year or more upon eatables of her own producing now in store, and spare of her beef, butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes and apples to large amounts, to her opulent manufacturing sister Massachusetts."

To show the course of trade now being carried on between these two states, we annex the following paragraphs:

"There are now being weekly exported from this port, large quantities of eggs, poultry and butter, by the steamer, to Boston. Several cargoes of potatoes, apples and garden vegetables have already sailed from this town for

other ports out of the State, and several vessels are now loading at our wharves with the same variety of articles.

Fifty thousand dollars have been paid to our farmers in one fall, at this little port for potatoes alone. This was what our farmers called a 'rare chance,' for they then obtained a great price, although they obtained no unusually large crop.

Maine can always say to her sisterhood throughout the states, 'if you want potatoes, just come and get them; and you shall be supplied; and to show that she is able to sell them at their own price, we will state that she is now furnishing large quantities to them, at from 12½ to 15 cents per bushel. Who could ask them for less?—Maine, as an agricultural State, is rapidly improving, as is conclusively shown by her abundant crops, and large flocks and herds of improved animals. She only needs to turn her attention a little to her unrivalled facilities for manufacturing, and she could vie, sure of the palm, with any State in the Union.

Let manufacturing companies be established and encouraged in Maine as they have been in Massachusetts, and a home market would be at once opened that would require all of the surplus produce we now raise, and probably ten times as much more, and at an enhanced price. It is high time that Maine should awake to the consideration of this subject, for it is fundamental to her future prosperity."

*Another method of curing Bacon*—To every 1000lbs. of pork take 3 pecks of salt—one-half ground alum, the other half fine blown salt—½ lb. of saltpetre and 4lbs. brown sugar, mix the whole well together. After your hogs are cut up, rub this mixture well into the several pieces, either with your hand, or a piece of seal leather. Then have a good tight cask, perfectly clean—sprinkle on the bottom a portion of the mixture of salt, salt-petre and sugar, then lay down your hams and shoulders first, the skin part downwards, taking care to sprinkle each piece as laid down with the mixture; these packed away, put in your middlings and smaller pieces, the largest first, treated precisely as recommended for the hams and shoulders. In three weeks unpack the whole, when the middlings and smaller pieces may be hung up to dry, first taking the precaution to wipe off the undissolved salt with a cloth dipped in clean warm water. As soon as dried the smoking process should be commenced. At this time (the end of the third week) repack the hams and shoulders in the brine, putting those pieces least salted lowest down in the cask. At the end of the fifth week take them out, wash off the salt with a warm wet cloth, rub a little Cayenne pepper around the hock and shoulder joints, as also around the projecting bone in the centre, and the edges of the pieces, then hang them up to dry, and as soon as they are so, raise a smoke under them, to be made of green hickory wood. Take care never to raise a smoke in wet weather. The smoke should be kept up four weeks for hams, and 3 weeks for the other pieces. After the smoking is over, the smoke house should be kept as close as possible, and in summer the flies should be kept out, and the roof white-washed, as it tends to reflect the rays of the sun and preserve a cool temperature within. In shortening the limb to form the ham and shoulder, use the knife and saw, instead of a hatchet or cleaver, in order that the bone be made to present a smooth and not a shattered surface. In summer the smokehouse should be kept both dark and cool. Under such circumstances the bacon will safely keep, though the prudent housewife should examine it every two or three weeks to be sure that it is safe.

Some persons pack their hams and shoulders away in tight barrels with dry hickory ashes, or pulverized charcoal, in either of which they will keep well; the latter we prefer. Others sew the pieces up in coarse bags and white-wash the outsides. The latter trouble may be omitted if the apertures in the smoke-house be closed with wire matings, the flies be excluded, and the smoke-house be kept cool.

*Ratification of the Treaty*—By the arrival of the steamer at Boston from England, the intelligence is received of



the ratification by the British government of the treaty of Washington, recently negotiated by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton.

**Completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road to Cumberland.**—Under the superintendence of the able and energetic President of the Company, the Hon. LOUIS M'LANE, we are gratified in being able to announce, that the rail road has been completed and is now open for travel to Cumberland, a distance of 176 miles, which is accomplished in the space of 10 hours, and at an expense of \$6.50.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.  
TO CURE HAMS, &c.

In a late number of the Public Ledger, a writer who signs himself S. S., complains much and justly, of the "imperfect manner in which pork, bacon and lard are generally prepared for market, by those who make it a business in the west." And certainly he might with great propriety, have included *butter* in his catalogue. It is a fact, that first-rate hams—good Jersey hams, for instance, will command in this market, from 30 to 50 per cent. more than those cured in the west. Now, need this be the case? Where hogs are fattened entirely upon the mast of the woods, or at the distilleries, I believe the pork is not equal to that fattened upon corn. But the great grain growing districts of the Mississippi are also prolific in hogs, which I suppose are fattened like our own, upon that delight of the grunter, Indian corn. Why then should the article be inferior to our own? Some years ago, it was common among the pork dealers, whom we are now finding fault with, to cure all parts of the hog, alike—hams shoulders and sides, all with one process, packing them promiscuously in one cask. But I believe they now bestow more care upon the hams. They are, however, still an inferior article, and of course bring an inferior price. On a late occasion, when a large amount of military stores was needed by the British government, for their troops in India, it was intended to procure American salted provisions—but on examination, it was found that they were so inferior in quality, and so badly put up, that they would not at all answer. And you will remember, as well as myself, to have seen it stated, sometime ago, a year or more, perhaps,—that a considerable amount of wretched stuff, shipped from this country for *butter*, was sold in the London market for common *grease*, it being entirely unsuitable for the table!

The writer, S. S., above alluded to, gives the following directions for curing hams, shoulders, rounds of beef, tongues, &c., for drying, which he says he has followed successfully for twenty years, and that hams thus cured, were sold this last spring for 11 cents per lb. to sell again; when, as we all know, thousands were bought of the grocers for 6½ cents. Now, with this difference in price, between a good and an indifferent article, is it not well worth while for all engaged in its preparation, to secure to themselves, by their care and skill, a good remunerating price, and leave the *half priced* article to be furnished by the careless, the unskilful, and the unthrifty? The directions are as follows: H. M.

"To one gallon of water, add eight pounds coarse rock salt, one pint of molasses, and two ounces saltpetre (nitre.) mix the ingredients in these proportions well together, and let them remain until dissolved, say twelve hours, and then assort your hams so as to have them of the same or similar sizes in the same tubs, packing them *either end downwards*, but not flat or horizontally, until the cask is full—then pour the brine, as above prepared, over them, and your work is about done. Hams of about ten pounds weight should remain in this pickle about four weeks, and larger ones in proportion, and *no longer*—(six weeks in common being quite long enough for pretty large hams)—or they will become too salt, a great fault indeed for this article. All the various laborious and tedious methods we hear of, such as dry rubbing with saltpetre, sugar, and so forth, may be very good indeed, but quite unnecessary; inasmuch as precisely the same end is attained by the above process, with comparatively little trouble. After the hams have lain a sufficient time in pickle, take them out and let them drain for a day, or two, before hanging them up to smoke—for which purpose hickory wood is much the best; and when brought to a proper color, they may be packed in casks of any size, in *dry saw-dust*, in medium coarse salt, (as they will take no more salt,) or any compact article; or they may be packed

without any thing, if not intended for export; in which case it is better to interlay them with something to keep them solid and compact, and to keep out flies.

The above recipe is unsurpassed for curing rounds of beef, tongues, &c., for drying; but they must not remain in the pickle more than *ten days*; then to be taken out, washed, and hung up to dry. I do not profess to be acquainted with the best mode of putting up beef for shipping. But pork seems simple enough—cleanliness, despatch and plenty of salt, are the principal requisites. By despatch I mean, that the meat should not be suffered to remain unpacked so long as to become partially tainted before being salted. It is thought by some, that it is sometimes left to lay too long in bulk before salting, which accounts for so much unsaleable meat received from the interior. To obviate all this, let the pork remain as short a time as convenient after becoming perfectly cool, before it is cut up into proper sizes, and begin to pack in *sweet casks*, by first putting in the bottom, salt to the depth of two inches; then begin to put down a layer of pork, in a circular form round next the staves, with the skin next the wood, and so on filling up the middle last, until you have a solid mass of meat six or eight inches deep, then throw a sufficient quantity of salt to fill all the interstices, and to cover them partially; after which take a wooden rammer and ram the meat down for some time; it would be well to place a piece of carpet on the meat before commencing this process; after which, put in as much more salt as will cover the layer about 2½ inches in depth, and then lay on another layer of pork and proceed as before, by alternating the layers of the salt and pork until the cask or tub is full, letting some 2½ or 3 inches of salt remain on the top—(but in no case use any other than the *best rock salt*.)—then let the meat stand thus for a week or ten days, after which pour in as much *pure clean water* as will nearly fill the cask; and if well hooped and headed it may be sent to Calcutta and back again, and be as good on its return as it ever was.

S. S.

**TO CURE A BURN.**—A Quakeress preacher in N. York, was so successful in curing burns, that many of the lower class supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the receipt for the medicine. Take one ounce of beeswax with four ounces of burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together in as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of salve when cool. Stir the liquid after taken from the fire till quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water till it heals.

**Another Cure.**—The following recipe for making a Burn Salve, we have used and known to be used with success for better than thirty years.

Take 2 oz. of the inside bark of white Elder  
1 oz. of Sheep-cloves  
1 oz. of Life Everlasting  
2 oz. of bees wax  
1 pint of Linseed oil  
1 gill of spirits turpentine.

Simmer the whole over a slow fire for an hour, then strain through a clean sieve or cloth, and add as much white lead as will make the mixture of the consistence of cream. Let this be spread on a fine cloth and applied to the burn; the dressing to be repeated three times a day.

**TO PREVENT PITS OR MARKS FROM SMALL POX.**—It has been demonstrated by repeated experiments, that if persons will keep the room dark while broken out in pustules with small pox, there will remain no pits after getting well; light has all the deleterious effect.

**RECIPE FOR WHITE SWELLINGS AND FELONS.**—To cure white swellings and felons, a correspondent of the South Western Farmer says, "take copperas, blue stone, alum, table salt, and flower of sulphur, of each the size of a pea, put them into a four ounce phial, and fill it with strong apple vinegar, and in 24 hours or less it is fit for use. If to be applied to a bone felon on the finger, the skin is to be pared with the razor, the phial being well shaken, wet lint and apply it three times a day. It will instantly relieve the pain, take out the fever, and effect a cure. If a sore leg, the sore must be washed twice a day

with castle soap,—then apply the wet lint." Most bruises and diseases of the flesh may be benefited, and generally cured, it is said, by this application.

REMEDY FOR CATTLE POISONED BY CHERRY TREE LEAVES.

The article in your paper narrating the loss of two cows in consequence of their eating the leaves and branches of cherry trees in a wilted state, called forth the following statement from a gentleman of my acquaintance. He stated that one pint of New-England rum mixed with one pint of molasses was a sure remedy for such sickness in animals. Two cases recently occurred in Newburyport in which this remedy was applied with *immediate success*. You are at liberty to use the above as you may see fit. You may place implicit confidence in the word of the above gentleman, whose name is Charles Peabody, one of your subscribers in this town.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES O. KIMBALL.

P. S. One of the above cows was Mr. Peabody's own cow—the other his neighbor's. He lived in Newburyport at the time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

**Speedy Cure for a Foundered Horse.**—I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be of any advantage to planters and travellers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The phlegms arrest it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse 99 miles in two days, returning him at night the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kinds.

I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think that my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all the cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed; in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.—*South western Farmer.*

**Moorish Cement.**—The late conquest of Algiers by the French has made known a new cement used in the public works of that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand; this composition, called by the Moors, *fabbi*, being mixed with oil resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

Mr. Dorr, of Roxbury, says the N. E. Farmer, called upon us a few days ago and stated that he used a cement made according to the above direction, around the window casings of a stone house he was building about the time this article appeared, and it has proved as good as the statement represents. It is as hard as marble, and will stick to wood as well as stone.—*N. Y. State Mechanic.*

**The MASON PLOUGH.**—Having recently visited Selma, the residence of our friend STEVENS T. MASON, Esq., we had there an opportunity of examining a new style of a Plough, invented by him, and for which, in a short time, he designs taking a patent. Although but little versed in Agricultural pursuits, we were forcibly struck with the superior manner in which this plough discharged its work. We had also an opportunity of comparing it with that now most used and approved by the farmers in this section of country. The field being ploughed, was thickly coated with clover, in which the old style of plough was continually "choked out," requiring an extra hand (a boy) to keep it clear; while the new invention moved on, casting the clover aside, scarcely impeded by it. Had this been the case with a single one, we might have supposed it owing to the ploughman, the team, or some other cause; but there were seven teams at work, six with the new style, and one only—the last relic of antiquity, of that now so highly prized, and which alone, as we mentioned, required a boy to clear it. Nor was the freedom from choking the only advantage; the furrow



being both wider and deeper, it is evident that, within a given time, a much greater amount of work can be done.

The ploughs we saw were designed entirely for three horses and for heavy work, though Mr. Mason informs us if necessary, they might be made light enough for two, though conceiving a two horse plough totally unsuited to the soil of Loudoun, he has none of that calibre. For a description, we will quote, as nearly as can now be recollected from Mr. M's, remarks relative to the plough, while conversing with him on the subject.

The mould-board is much larger than ordinary, though differing slightly in shape save in front, where it is curved to fit the coulter; which, attached in the usual manner to the side of the beam, is also in a curved form, nearly that of a segment of a circle, and forming with the beam an obtuse angle, where in the old style there is an acute angle; thus preventing clover, grass, weeds, &c., from being compressed between the coulter and the beam so as to throw the plough out of the ground. The coulter is drawn back against the mould-board, in order that any obstacle resting on it may be drawn and thrown into the furrow by the earth which is being cast from the mould-board. The shear is also differently shaped where attached to the coulter; but we have already been inadvertently induced to write quite a paragraph, whereas we designed no more than a half dozen lines, and can now only add, that we believe the *Mason plough* will be a great acquisition to the farmers in this section of country; and if we are correctly informed, although the inventor designed them entirely for his own use, he will not object to their being used by those who may fancy them.

Leesburg (Va.) pap.

**Preparation of Potatoe Ground.**—We have had some difficulty in making the soil of a proper consistency for the growth of potatoes. A large quantity of manure will not always insure a large crop, and it will sometimes diminish it, as it will render the soil dry. Greensward turned in the spring is apt to lay too open for potatoes, and when it rots it is too late to be of much service to the crop; and it does not draw up sufficient moisture.

But if you turn your greensward in the fall and a good quantity of rowen underneath, the soil will be compact enough in the summer following, and the rotting sward will form the best bed for the tubers to extend themselves in that we have ever found.—The ground should be well harrowed in the spring but it will need no ploughing except among the rows.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

#### HOW TO PRESERVE SWEET POTATOES.

To the Editors of the Tennessee State Agriculturalist:

GENTLEMEN:—I have for some time thought I would give to the world, through your useful paper, the knowledge of preserving Sweet Potatoes, which I consider a very delightful and healthy vegetable, and I have seen but few persons who were not fond of them. But how to preserve them through the winter, few persons have yet learned. Yes, sirs, I have known old men in North Carolina and even in Tennessee, who knew nothing about keeping them, so much so, that some have been deterred from making them. But I consider them as easily kept as a Turnip, if they are managed right. The secret is a simple one. All secrets are simple when revealed, but it requires time, labor and experiment, frequently, to discover them. Therefore, we do not meet with many revelations, as it is much easier to speculate than experiment.

Well, sirs, I lay the whole stress in digging before the frost, and after they are dug, put them up with dry dirt, sifting it from a shovel or spade upon every layer of Potatoes, until the cellar is full, or as near full as you wish, using the precaution not to cover them too deep on the top until cold weather sets in, and then make them secure by putting straw or hay on, so as to keep the cold air from them, and never open your cellar when the weather is very cold, until about twelve o'clock, or the warmest part of the day, and according to my experience, they never have failed to keep. Potatoes always spoil in four or five days after they are first cleared, if they spoil, at all, unless they should get wet afterwards. In the spring, take off your covering of straw, or as soon as the cold has subsided, which will keep them from sprouting in some degree.

Respectfully,

Davidson Co., Sept. 1842. JOHN P. SLEDGE.

The following plan is recommended by a committee of an Agricultural Society in South Carolina:

Our plan to preserve potatoes is simple. Making a

circular bed, eight or nine feet in diameter, in which we place pine straw or corn stalks, in the centre of which we set up a plank tube with a great many holes bored in its sides, around which tube we pile up our potatoes until the cone is completed within a few inches of the top of the tube, when we cover them up with pine straw, or corn stalks, and lastly with earth four or five inches thick. The tube may be closed in frosty weather by a wisp of straw; during mild weather it may be opened, in order to allow the gas arising from the decayed bruised potatoes to escape. With this and the addition of a temporary shelter, we have always succeeded in saving potatoes.

**Rhubarb.**—For a long time it was supposed there was but one kind of rhubarb, and all are now used for medicinal purposes, but the palmatum is rather the most efficacious. The rhubarb plants, of all the varieties, may be grown from the seeds or the roots. A root of four years old will afford twenty or thirty eyes, each one of which will produce a plant, half an inch of the old root being sufficient to ensure germination. In Tartary and China, where rheum palmatum is extensively grown for medicine, the plants are allowed to grow until the fourth year, when the roots are taken up cleaned, sliced across, and the pieces laid on long tables, where they are frequently turned for a few days. They are then hung on cords, so as not to touch each other, and dried in the shade. When fit for market, they have lost about seven-eighths of their weight. If cultivated for the table, the stems—which are the parts wanted—should not be cut away until the second or third year, or until offsets have begun to form, and never too closely, for, though the plant may live, the vigor will be lost. There are, at the present time, a great variety of hybrids, originated from the several kinds of rheum, which for culinary purposes, are vastly superior to the old kinds. We have one of these hybrid varieties, grown from seeds sown two years since, which has, the present season, thrown out stems of more than twelve inches in length, and four and three-quarter inches in circumference; and these large stems, in several instances, have been pulled down by the vast leaves they were obliged to support.—*Alb. Cult.*

**WORCESTER TEAMSTES, JUST LOOK AT THIS!**—We see the following account of the drawing match at the Worcester Cattle Show, on the 12th, in the Boston Cultivator.

"At the drawing match, 22 teams entered for the prizes. The loads drawn consisted of two tons of stones, and the way they were handled by these young teams did great credit to the enterprising farmers of Worcester, while this conclusively proved how much the value and usefulness of the ox may be improved by proper care and training."

Two Tons!! why that isn't a load for a pair of Kennebec calves.

We saw Peleg Haines, of Readfield, at the drawing match at the Kennebec Cattle Show the other day, hitch his single yoke of oxen on to a load that weighed Six TONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY, and walked them up a hill just as easy as you would a wheel barrow. When he got in the steepest part of the way, he stopped them a moment just to show the spectators how easy they could start it again. At the word they started forward as readily as they did at the bottom—no wringing or twisting or any fuss about it. None of the oxen drew up less than 8500 lbs (Four tons five hundred.) J. W. Haines, of Hallowell, had a yoke there that would probably have hauled the same load that Peleg Haines' did, had they been a little more used to the road and less shy of the great concourse of people that surrounded them. We understand that they afterwards started a larger load on a drag than Peleg's did.

If the Worcester boys want to see cattle haul, they must come to Kennebec.—*Maine Farmer.*

**Honesty.**—The Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in his speech, at the late anniversary, says—

"We are told that in some places in Prussia, the children are trained up in such habits of honesty, that gooseberries, and plums, and cherries, and other fruits, may hang in luscious clusters within their reach, the whole season, and ripen by the side-walks, within arm's length of every child, and yet never be touched by a purloining hand."

How sadly does this statement, so honorable to the

morals of the Prussian people, contrast with the condition of things which is continually realised by persons residing in the vicinity of Baltimore. Here, nothing in the shape of fruit, flowers, shrubbery or vegetables, is safe from the pilfering and mischievous propensities of marauders—boys and young men—who seem to think that any thing growing in the open field, although well enclosed by fence or wall, is the property of him who chooses to take it.—*Balt. American.*

**POUDRETTE AND BONE MANURE.**—We ought before this time to have mentioned the effect of the experiments made on the two barrels of Poudrette, furnished us by Mr. Minor, in the year 1841. Our own trial was upon six rows of corn, in a field which was severely injured by drought. The poudrette, about a table spoonful to a hill, had the effect greatly to stimulate the growth of the corn, and caused a marked difference between that and other rows alongside of it. It was also used on potatoes, and had a good effect.

One-half a bushel of poudrette was used by Mr. Levi Hutchins; and this distributed on 290 hills of corn, he thinks, made an increase of at least one-fourth in the crop. He has ordered a barrel of poudrette to be used in his garden next year.

Mr. Hutchins last year made use of one barrel of bone manure, from the manufactory of Mr. Ward of Roxbury, Mass., which cost him, delivered in Concord, a little short of two dollars.—This he used upon his potatoes and corn, at the time of planting, the past summer, in quantity about a gill to each hill. Wherever the bone manure was used, the crop of corn and potatoes was more than doubled.

Mr. H. has purchased in Boston at the cost of \$4.50, three barrels of Ward's bone manure.—From the effect of the last barrel he says he would rather take his chance with these three barrels of bone dust, than with six cords of the common stable manure.

We are of opinion that both the Poudrette and Bone Manure, like plaster and lime, will act well alone—but that it will act much better when used with the various vegetable manures.—*Hill's Visitor.*

**CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PAINT.**—Put fresh curds into a vessel, and bruise them well, then add an equal quantity of lime, well slacked, and thick enough to be kneaded; stir the mixture well without adding water, and a whitish, semi-fluid mass will be obtained, which may be applied with great facility, like paint, and which dries very rapidly.—Ochre, or any other color, not destroyed by lime, may be mixed with it. The coloring matter should not be added to the mixture in much water; for that diminishes the durability of the painting.

When two coats have been laid on, and dried, it will receive a good polish, if rubbed with a piece of woollen cloth. Besides cheapness, this preparation has the advantage of having no smell, and of drying so quickly that it may be laid on and polished all in one day.—[*The Mechanic's Own Book.*]

A North Carolina paper says it "is a well established fact, that any lot of poor land may be enriched to almost any extent, by planting it from year to year with sweet potatoes; and turning in the whole crop of vines every autumn. Let our planters try the experiment and satisfy themselves. Select a piece of your old fields, and be willing to incur the trivial expense of seed and planting. How soon can you reclaim all your old pine fields which now make such unsightly appearance among your best plantations."

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Hogs.**—Upwards of 1000 head of Ohio Hogs have reached the market this week, and have sold generally at \$4.25 a 50 per 100 lbs. A lot of 200 were sold this morning to go to the District of Columbia, and are to be delivered there at \$5. The quality of those in market this week has been decidedly better than any other that have been offered this season.

**Cotton.**—The stock in market is very light, and no transactions of moment have taken place this week.

**Clover seed.**—We note sales of some parcels of very inferior new Cloverseed at \$3a3.75. Prime seed is worth about \$4.

**Molasses.**—At auction on Thursday 25 hhds. good Porto Rico were sold at 20a21 cents per gallon.

**Plaster.**—We note a sale of two of Plaster at \$2.25 per ton.

**Sugars.**—The market is quite dull. By private contract there is nothing doing. At auction on Thursday a cargo of



240 hds. Porto Rico was offered, and a few hds. sold at \$4.90a6.50—sale stopped. These prices, quality considered, show a decline from previous rates.

**Tobacco.**—There has been but a limited demand for Maryland Tobacco during the week, and the sales have been confined to small lots, which were mostly sold at a slight reduction from them, which have prevailed for some weeks past. Our quotations however are continued, as they embrace fully the range of the prices, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50a3.60; middling to good \$4a6; good \$6.50a8; and fine \$8a12. Several small lots of Ground Leaf were brought to market this week, and sold \$5a6. As the quality of these was generally not good, the above rates do not fully establish the price of the article when the market is fully opened. In Ohio very little is doing. The stock is in the hands of very few and the receipts are quite light. We quote nominally as before, viz. common to middling \$4.50a5.50; good \$5a6; fine red wrapper \$5.50a10; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrapper \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 231 hds. Maryland; 55 hds. Kentucky; 36 hds. Ohio and 34 hds. Missouri—total 356 hds.

**Cattle.**—About 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale at the scales on Monday morning, and 400 sold at prices ranging from \$1.37 to 2.25 per 100lbs on the hoof, which is equal to 2.75a4.50 net; most of the sales were made at about 3.50; upwards of 200 head remain in the market unsold.

**Flour.**—Little demand for Howard street—one sale at \$4 for good standard brands and another at 4 06a; 3 87a from wagons; small sales Susquehanna 4 12.

**Grain.**—Wheat is scarce and wanted; sales at 80a85 for good to strictly prime Md reds, and inferior at 50a75 as in quality; a sale of Penn'a red, not prime, was made at 84c—sales of old Md white Corn today at 42c, and of yellow at 42a 43c; sales of new suitable for shipping at 40c for both white and yellow—Oats, sales of Md at 21c.

**Sales City Mills Flour** at \$4, on time with interest. Provisions are without change—Mess Pork 8 50, No 1, 7, prime 6 25, New Baltimore packed mess Beef at 7 50, No 1 at 5 50; prime at 4 25; prime western assorted Bacon at 5 1a 6c, Hams at 7 1a10c as in quality; sides 5a5 1c and shoulders 5a5 1a; No 1 Western Lard is held at 7 1c—*American*

**Philadelphia, Nov. 4.**—The receipts of Flour continue very light, and stock small in factors hands, but the export demand is likewise moderate and which has been met at \$3.25 per bbl, at which rate the market closes firm to-day for standard Penna brands. Wheat arrives in moderate quantities, and prices have been pretty uniform this week at 75 to 85c for Southern, and 80a90c for Penna red and white, as in quality. Rye, 50c for Southern, 58a60c for Penn. Considerable sales of Southern Oats at 22c per bushel. Penna round Corn 51a52c, Southern yellow flat 45a46c, white do 42a43c per bushel, new yellow, 40c are the rates to-day. The offerings were about 800 head Beef Cattle—sales to butchers were 3 1a4c, extra 4 1c—240 left over, Hogs sold at 4 1a5c, 2100 Sheep at \$1a1.62a, extra \$2.25.

**New York, Saturday, 2.**—Flour is a shade better in consequence of light receipts, Genesee \$4.25a31. 2000 bushels yellow Corn at 53c. Pork may be quoted at \$6.50 and \$7.50 for Ohio re-inspected, with fair sales. The sales of Cotton are 400 to 500 bales, the decline this week is 1-8a1-4 cts, lb. Up-land fair 7 1a8 cts, lb.

**At New Orleans, 28th ult.** there was a slow but steady improvement in business, and things generally wore a more pleasing aspect—Liverpool classification—Ordinary cotton 44a54, Middling 54a6, Middling fair 6 1a6 1a, Fair 7 1a7 1a, Good fair 8a8 1a, Good and fine 9.

**At Alexandria, on the 5th instant,** the wagon price of Flour was \$3.87a, with increased receipts, from stores at \$4. Red Wheat, good, 75a78c, prime white do. 80c from wagons—market dull. Beef Cattle \$3.50a4.50 per 100, hogs at \$4.50 per 100 lbs, Sheep sold at \$1.50a1.75.

**At Cincinnati, on the 1st inst,** Flour came in steadily, and sold at \$2.50a2a60, Lard 4 1a5c, receipts of Wheat unsteady, and prices ranged at 40a50c.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 14.**—No improvement this week—The trade have been the chief buyers, and their purchases are only made from actual necessity, there being no inducement to buy freely, owing to the continued flatness of the Yarn and Goods market. Total sales only 17,240 bags, of which speculators have taken 850 American and 750 Surat, and exporters 350 American. Market is pretty well supplied, and holders have reluctantly submitted to a partial decline of 1-3d per lb. for American descriptions. Brazil, Egyptian, &c. have also a tendency downwards, and for Surat a reduction of 1-3d per lb. has taken place since Friday last.—Import of the week 9940 bags. To-day's demand moderate, and only 3000 bags disposed of. Prices without alteration. Sales from 8th to 14th, include 70 Sea Island Georgia, ord. to middling 8a9d, fair to good fair 10 1a13d, good to fine 17a21d, 40 Stained do. ordinary to middling 4a4 1a, fair to good fair 5 1-8 to 5 1d, good to fine 5 1d. 6300 New Orleans ordinary to middling 4a4 7-8d, fair to good 5 3-8a5 1a, good to fine 6 1a8d; 2990 Mobile, Alabama and Ten. Mobile ord. to mid. 4a4 7-8d, fair to good fair 5 1-8a5 3-8d, good to fine 6a6 3-4, Alabama and Tennessee ordinary and middling 3 3-4a 4 1d; fair to good fair 4 3-4d.

**Oct. 15.**—To-day's demand extremely moderate, sales 1500 bags. Prices without alteration.

**Oct. 17.**—To-day's demand rather limited, sales 3000 bags, including at least 700 Surats, taken entirely by the trade. Market very dull, but prices without alteration.

**Oct. 18.**—To-day's sales only 1500 bales, taken almost entirely by the trade. Market is very flat, but prices as before.

*From a Circular of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.*

The arrivals of English wheat have been moderate, and prices without much alteration; in some cases, as less was taken at market yesterday: duty still 18c. Flour almost nominal, as very little is doing: free 27s to 28s; a few bbls Canada in bond have fetched 25s. Am. Lard 38 to 42s. No alteration in Lead. Rice, Saltpetre and Silk, without alteration. Tobacco—the small quantity of the new Va. crop as yet arrived, appears inferior to the former year; market steady. Nothing doing in Ky. leaf, and sales of Strips are difficult; a few of the best parcels have been sold at 6 to 6 1d. Turpentine without alteration.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 20.**—There is nothing new to report in Cotton; very little business is doing, sales only amounting to 3000 bags, including Surats, from 3 1-4d to 4d; 100 Egyptian, 6 3-8d to 6 1-2d, and 2500 Americans, 4 to 4 1-2d. Holders, though freely offering cotton, do not force sales.

**Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 14.**—With a continued disposition on the part of holders to effect sales, the general currency of our last circular has been with difficulty supported. In the value of any description of Flour, however, there is little change to note, as holders steadily adhere to the last quotations.

**Oct. 18.**—We quote U. S. 26a27s, and Canadian flour 25s 5da26s per bbl duty paid; sour 23a24s.

**Amsterdam, Oct. 11.**—Tobacco—not improved, of the cargo of 781 hds Md. per Merchant, till now only 74 hds were taken, and of that by the Cordova of 390 hds Va. 92 hds; from Alexandria last week imported 200 hds Md.

#### PRIZE BOAR FOR SALE.

The very superior Berkshire Boar HENRY, raised by Messrs Gorsuch, of Baltimore co. and which received the first premium (a younger boar of the same stock obtained the second) at the Fair last week, at Govanstown, is offered for sale, caged, delivered in this city for \$30—the owners having his sire, the imported Prince Albert, has no use for him—he is 17 months old.

Also, an IMPORTED CHINA SOW—can be put to a Berkshire boar if required—the owner quitting farming will sell her for \$20.

Also, a most beautiful HEIFER, 3-4 Durham and 1-4 Devon, has recently taken a full bred Devon bull—she was one year old last spring, and will be sold for \$40.

Also, South Down and Bakewell RAMS, at 20 to \$25.

Also, several Devon Bulls and Heifers, different ages and prices.

Also a handsome 3-4 Durham white bull calf, 3 months old, from very fine dairy stock—price \$15. Also several bulls and Heifers of different ages, of Durham stock, very low.

A pair of very handsome WHITE TURKIES, with 2 half grown do., the 4 will be sold for \$10.

A breeding SOW, principally or full Chester breed, \$12 1a. oc 25 Address SAML SANDS, Farmer Office, Balt.

#### PEANUT SILK WORM EGGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber can furnish the above article of the very best quality, being raised from large picked Cocoons of healthy stock, and will be carefully sent to order by Harden's express line or otherwise. Price \$5 per oz. ROBT. SINCLAIR. oc 26 3t

#### A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he operated on his Corn and Cob Grinders at the late Fair of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, held at Govanstown, on the 19th and 20th inst. The Machine was operated by one of Sinclair & Co's. horse powers with two horses—it ground at the rate of 18 bushels per hour of the finest feed,—this was done in the presence of many spectators who were highly pleased with it. I can now accommodate all classes of Farmers and Millers, as I have them at the following prices, of my own manufacture, all warranted to operate well—\$20 \$25 \$35 \$40 \$45. As the demand for these Machines is rapidly increasing, those wishing to purchase ought to make early application to prevent disappointment. JAMES MURRAY, Millwright. Oct. 26. St

#### TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. WM. TREGO, Baltimore. fo 23

#### CLAIRMONT NURSERY.

I hereby inform my friends and the public, that I have taken into partnership in this establishment, my son-in-law William Corso, who has been assisting me several years, and is now competent to render important services here—the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of SINCLAIR & CORSO.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

#### LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

#### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

#### EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

fy 27

#### BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.

The subscribers, assignees of the "Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers," are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle and hogs, for cooking & washing purposes in public houses and institutions; also for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation.

We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them.

They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. In no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated at less than 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is very great. The one doing all the cooking at the Maryland Penitentiary is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

#### BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Manufactory, McCanland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant st. Baltimore, July 25, 1842

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.

THE MEADOWS, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery," containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two "breeders," steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel; and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

Those marked thus \* have size No. 4 in use; thus † use

No. 5.	PRICES.	No. 1 for Boiling only	\$20	For boiling and steaming	\$30
2	do	30	do	do	40
3	do	45	do	do	55
4	do	65	do	do	75
5	do	85	do	do	100

as 31

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## GRADE DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A well made Bull, now rising 4 years old—his dam was by Freeman's imported bull Leon—sire by the imported bull Maxwell belonging to the Delaware Agricultural Society—both full blooded short horn Durhams, imported from England. Leon cost \$1500—Maxwell \$550, bought at the sale of Durham cattle at Powelton. This bull is nearly full blooded, and will be sold for \$400—or with a 3-4 Dur. Heifer (the other 1-4th Dev.) for \$75, delivered in this city. Apply to no 9 S SANDS.

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY.

## MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the same improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	28.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md. no 15

## TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetates well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, \$1 per lb. Imported do. 75c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO. 60 Light St.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litter of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 3 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$16 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address, T. T. & E. GORSUCH, Hartford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 93

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

au 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

## DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

au 24

## SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subcastle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth, Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Ellman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters, Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randall's town near the Liberty Road. Sep. 23.

## BARNABY &amp; MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL &amp; LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DEN WEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, July 20, 1842.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY &amp; IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger, Bands,	15
Horse Power of great strength, Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	200
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	65
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	75
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	25
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cogstone stones, Do. 3 ft. do.	150
Belts for the same,	175
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	15
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	5
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	85
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	3500
If made of iron,	1100
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	3000
Tenoning Machine	150
Vertical Saw	200
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	125
All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.	

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 if

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN &amp; MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	\$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.	

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. may 28

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Proudy's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance thereof o ja 26 if